YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1962

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AD FERVISEMENTS renewed every day: advertisements inserted in the Werkly Herald, Pinily Herald, and in the
California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, heapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- THE COLLERN BAWN WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 846 Broadway.-Fr.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- PRACE AND QUIE NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-LIFE AND AD-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-RATTLIN, THE RESPECTION TO AVOID DEADTING -ROBBER KNIGHT. NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street ixth avenue.—Orena, Baller, Phowenade Commer-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Tri LEARNED SBAL HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. Tw PIGEONS—ETHIOPIAN CUBAS, afternoon and evening. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETEIOPIA

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETRIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—AINT GOT TIME TO TARET. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Cana

GAJETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWIN-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

New York, Monday, July 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION. Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs, Burnside

and McClellan have just had an interview at the headquarters of the latter. The meeting between General Halleck and General McClellan is said to have been as cordial as the fermer officer's opinion of the Potomac Army was laudatory and satisfactory. General Hallock expressed himself highly gratified at the condition of the troops after their late severe trials in the field. A vigorous programme is said to have been agreed upon, and that immediate activity is to be the order of the day.

The news from General Pope's command smacks also of coming action. On Friday General Gibbon, with a body of infantry, artillery and cavalry, was sent out on a reconnoissance in the direction of Gordonsville, to ascertain the position and force of the enemy. The expedition proved quite sucseasful. The party went within two miles of Orange Court House, where a short skirmish was had. Several prisoners were taken, who re. ported five of the enemy killed and several wounded. Jackson, with twenty thousand men. was between Orange Court House and Madison Court House, anticipating an advance of Gen. Pope in that direction. Gen. Robertson was at the Court House, with two regiments and a battalion of cavalry, and Ewell's brigade lay three miles beyond. Gen. Pope's Order No. 6, relative to the seizure of forage, was carried out admirably, to the great comfort of the troops and chagrin of the rebels. Not a man of the expedition was captured or wounded.

4,000 bushels of condemned corn on Saturday night, nearly opposite the headquarters of the army, which they set on fire. Of course the loss of the grain was of no importance, being worthless. The rebels came from the opposite side of the river in a small boat at midnight.

We have some interesting news from the West. The Teath Ohio regiment, which was guarding the Memphis and Charleston road, between Decatur and Courtland, was attacked on the 26th inst. by a large force of rebel guerillas under General Stearns and General Ward. Some thirty or forty of our troops were killed and the road was damaged to some extent. It is said that there to a large rebel force at Tuscumbia, and that Colonel Forrest is at Carthage. The supposed object of this concentration is said to be an attack on the Louisville Reilroad

The Southern papers are commenting on the President's new call for troops, and they urge the immediate necessity of striking a blow before the new levies can be raised. While doubting the practicability of procuring fresh men at the North, they advise that the rebel government shall act as though it could be done, and vigorously enforce conscription.

The report that the rebel ram Arkansus has been out out by our gunboats under the batteries of the enemy at Vicksburg, which reached us previously from Cairo, is confirmed by the Grenada Cate Memphis) Appeal, which admits the fact.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Saturday last, at seven o'clock P M. By her arrival we are in possession of Euro pean dates to the 17th inst. In the absence of later news the English papers have but little to say on the war question. The London Times reverts again to the new American tariff, and prophoofes that it will prove more disastrous to American than English interests. A despatch from India, from a private source, received in London, states that 115,000 bales of cotton had been shipped from Bombay in one week. Parliamentary proceedings were unim portant. The revocation of Edwin James' patent as Queen's council had been officially announced.

At a banquet given in London by Mr. Rouher, the Prench Minister of Commerce, Milnor Gibson pre iding, in proposing the health of Napoleon III. the chairman stated that the relations between England and France had never been in a more satisfactory condition. A desperate contest be-tween the Turks and Montenegrins was reported to have taken place near the Leutta river, the Turks proving victorious. In London stocks were firm and advancing. The Paris Bourse was heavy and unchanged.

Our latest news from Vicksburg is up to Sunday evening, July 20. At that time it was stated that scheme was on foot to capture the rebel ram Arkansas. The Granada Appeal (rebel) says that he was cut out from under the rebel batteries at Vicksburg by the Union gunboats Gen. Bragg and Samter. No date is given.

Orleans for the North, is partially incorrect. At | too, that our twenty-three millions of loyal free last accounts he had entirely recovered, and was in good health and spirits.

Three steamboats arrived at Louisville on the 23d instant, from the Mississippi river, with one thousand one hundred and eighty-two baies of

During four days, from the 12th to the 16th instant, there arrived in New Orleans, by way of perly treated by our patriotic President as an the river and in coasting vessels, one thousand five hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, and nine incidental and secondary question. hundred and four bales of cotton.

A grand State war meeting is to be held Milwankee, Wisconsin, on the 31st inst.

The Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee have subscribed twelve thousand dollars in aid of en-Hatments.

Senator Chaudler, of Michigan, proposes to raise a regiment and take the command himself. If he should be ordered to the Potomac, General McClellan will probably place him in a position where he can enjoy a "little blood-letting."

The new comet discovered by Mr. Tuttle, at the observatory of Harvard College, is rapidly approaching the earth, and will be visible in the lat

ter part of August. Chemung county, in this State, has raised her full quota of the new levy, and the muster rolls have been received at the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

We publish elsewhere in our columns this norning accounts of the proceedings during commencement week at Upion and Hamilton col leges, in this State, with the names of the graduating classes, and a description of the very interesting exercises that always mark these literary anniversaries. Before the literary societies of Union College the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson delivered, on the 22d inst., an eloquent and powerful address on the "Rebellion, its Causes and its Remedy." a synopsis of which will be found in our

The Board of Excise held its forty-seventh ses sion on Friday last, and adjourned to Friday next, the 1st of August. The number of licenses granted up to this date is 905, being the largest number granted in any year up to the corresponding season. The reason why so many of the re-spectable liquor dealers have applied for license is that they have availed themselves of Supervisor Roche's resolution, which provides that all persons who have been sued for violations of the Excise law may have the proceedings discontinued by obtaining license. Over five hundred arrests were made last week, and the police have a large num ber of warrants in their possession, and expect to arrest several this week, as they are determined to

A letter from the Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of this city, given elsewhere, requests that the flags on all public buildings and all vessels in port be raised to-day at halfmast, in respect to the memory of ex-President Van Buren, whose funeral will take place at Kinderhook at one o'clock this The remains of Lieutenant De Kay, brought by

the steamer Fulton from New Orleans, were pri vately interred on Saturday, at Hempstead, Long Island, in the family burying ground. The wool clip of Ohio will this year amount to

thirteen millions of pounds—two millions greater than the clip of 1861. The stock market was & to % per cent lower at th

board on Saturday Gold was 1/2 per cent higher, with unusually large transactions. Exchange closed at 129 a oney was abundant at 4 a 5 per cent. The usua trade tables for the week will be found in the money ar

The coston market on Saturday was again irregul and sales limited. Large holders in most instances withdrew their supplies from the market, while pur chasers only operated as they could pick up "necessity lots" at a smart concession in prices, gene rally within the range of 44c. a 45c. for middling up lands. The transactions in small percels footed up about 150 bales. Flour, in consequence of higher rates of sterling exchange, advanced about 50, per bbi., with moderate sales. Wheat was firmer, and 1c. a 2c. highor, while sales were active. Corn improged 1c. per bushel, and was tolerably active, the sales includin Pork was unchanged, while the demand was fair. The sales embraced mess at \$10.75 a \$10.87 %, with some eavy barrels reported at \$11, and prime at \$3 75 a \$6 Lard was firm and active. Sugars were in good de mand and prices firm, with sales of 2,500 a 3,000 bhds and 350 boxes. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freights

President Lincoln's Confiscation Procis mation-Progress and Prospects of the

For the purpose of liberally aiding in their seasonable circulation among all parties concerned, we republish this morning the President's confiscation proclamation, and the act and supplemental act of Congress to which this proclamation refers.

It will be seen from the first of these act that this sixty days' notice of the President is limited to the comparatively innocent masses of our Southern people, who have been carried away from their proper allegiance by the pres sure of this rebellion. They are allowed the sixty days' grace, while the leading conspirators and office holders, civil and military, of the Confederate and State governments in the service of the rebellion, are liable to all the pains and penalties of this Confiscation bill from the day of its approval. It will next be observed, from the supplemental act or resolution passed in pursuance of the President's suggestions, that the confiscations of the real estate ander the aforesaid law are only to apply during the lifetime of the guilty parties concerned, as enjoined by the constitution of the United

The President having previously caused the ssue of a general order from the War Office in regard to the employment of negroes in the army, we presume that, with this brief and simply conventional proclamation, he has said all that he intends to say in the interpretation and enforcement of this Confiscation bill. Both as a military and as a judicial measure he touches it very gingerly. He evidently considers it a channel leading out into the boundless sea of anarchy. He still desires to treat our revolted States and their people as within the reach of a magnanimous forbearance. The paramount object of the radical abolition majority of Congress in the passage of this bill was the emancipation of the slaves of the South. The provisions of the bill to this end are sweeping and decisive; but, as they do not embrace a proclamation from the President on the subject, he

has not issued one. Unquestionably, if his views of the act. as a war measure, were identical with those of Sena- | a man of angacity, as he is, he looks ahead tors Sumner and Chandler, and such abolition disorganizers, his first proceeding would have been a flaming appeal to the slaves of Southern rebels to rush within the protecting lines of our army, and be free. As President Lincoln's great object, however, is not the abolition of slavery, but the restoration of the Union, he very wisely keeps the negro in the background as far as possible. Hence, in his manifestoes on this Confiscation act, he says nothing about negro emancipation. He does not, at this critical period of the war, desire to destroy at a single blow—that is, in a proclamation of freedom to Southern slaves the invalua ble foothold which we have gained against this The statement that Gen. Butler's health is not rebellion in the border slave States; but he good, and that he would be forced to leave New without to retain their support. He believes,

whites, including the border slave States devoted to the Union, are strong enough to cope with the five millions of whites devoted to this rebellion, without calling upon their three millions of slaves to help us. If they choose to come within our military lines they will taken care of ; but their liberation is very pro-

We have no doubt that the sagacious policy of President Lincoln in regard to this Confisca tion bill has been strongly supported by Mr. Seward, whose distinguished course, as the head of the State Department, has won for him the universal approbation of our loyal people In this connection we are gratified with the assurances lately emanating from Washington that Mr. Seward is entirely at the service of the President, and has no higher ambition, in any event, than the maintenance of the Union. We are also glad to believe that, with the appointment of General Hal-

the General-in-Chief of army, we have the promise of perfect harmony and co-operation in the Cabinet in reference to the movements of our armies and the generals commanding them. In all these mat ters General Halleck will take the place of Mr Secretary Stanton, who will have quite enough

to do to look after the supplies and our swind-

ling army jobbers and contractors. Next, in the fact that General Halleck has gone down upon a visit to General McClellan. the country will be gratified with the assurance of a "happy accord" between those two distinguished officers, and that our new General-in-Chief proceeds in the right way to supply the present wants and to provide for the future operations of General McClellan's army. Meantime, as the headquarters of General Pope are still at Washington, there can be no doubt that he already is thoroughly posted with the programme in which he and General McClellan are to co-operate against the great rebel army

The President, the Cabinet and the army ap. pear to be working more cordially together than at any previous time since the outbreak of this rebellion. The general direction of the war is again in the hands of a skilful, experienced and accomplished soldier. From the time that it was taken away from General McClellan, and placed in the hands of a lawyer, we may date our military reverses, disappointments and disasters in the all important field of Virginia. Now we have every reason to hope that a suc cession of brilliant victories will soon be open ed. The work of reinforcing our two armies of Virginia, upon which the destinies of this country now depend, is going encouragingly on; but the more rapidly the reduced regiments of Gen. McClellan and General Pope are filled up, the more certainly and speedily will great victories be secured. Five hundred recruits to fill up a regiment of veterans will be worth more for the work immediately before us than two full regiments of raw volunteers, officers and privates. Let the energies and preferences of all concerned in the good work of raising soldiers be devoted, first, to the important task of filling up the blanks in our veteran regiment; for thus one hundred thousand men will be worth twice or thrice that number of raw regiments for active service in the field. Let u, hear that the wasted regiments of McClellan and Pope are replenished, and we shall next hear of a great rise of stocks in Wall street. In keeping up the full strength of our experienced regiments we maintain an army of veteran

soldiers.
The Confiscation bill being disposed of, and the new war policy and programme of the administration being clear and satisfactory, all that remains to be done to turn the tide against the rebels is to fill up at once the reduced

Meeting of the Crowned Heads of Europe By our latest intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic we learn that in September next meeting is to take place between the three principal crowned heads of continental Europethe Emperor of the East, the Emperor of the Wes and the King of the Centre. Austria is omitted from this conference, because that nation, by her conflict with France and Sardinia, has sunk to the position of a second or third class Power and besides, the affairs of Italy are not yet finally settled.

The meeting of the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia forebodes some important moves on the chessboard of the European continent. That it has any reference to intervention in our intestine war we cannot be lieve. Mr. Seward, the only man who has shown himself an able statesman in our foreign policy as well as in our domestic strife, has long since secured the neutrality of France and with it that of all Europe. The meeting therefore, will have nothing to do with Ameri can intervention. Yet we have not the slightest doubt that it is the result of the American wer As the War of Independence led to the Revolution in France and the progress of liberal ideas all over Europe, which have continued in operation till this day, so the present war has given a new impetus to those ideas and stirred the heart of democracy to its depths. The immense re sources the republic has displayed, and the vast preparations by land and sea, have excited the admiration of the masses of the European population and the envy of their despotic rulers. The struggle in which we are engaged while it has called forth expressions of the mos bitter hatred of the aristocracy of Europe, has elicited the sympathies of its people.

The political effects of the war, therefore upon the principal nations of Europe, added to financial, commercial and manufacturing embarrassments caused by the blockade, have roused the vigilance of the rulers, and led them to consult each other as to the best mode of preventing revolution in Europe. Napoleon sees that France is now like a heaving volcano, which may at any moment overflow in torrents of flery lava, destroying everything in its way. His situation is precarious, and, like Russia is in a very revolutionary condition Not oni, is Poland unsettled, but all Russia is in a distrabed state, owing to its transition from serfdom and feudal institutions to limited freedom. Germany is discontented, and is ripe for revolution. Prussia, now its chief State has the greatest interest in repressing republican ideas. Thus the three sovereigns are putting their heads together, lest they should soon find them without crowns. They will concert measures to check the first symptoms of rebellion; but if our war continues much longer they may find that all their precautions cannot avail them, and that the flowing tide of revolution may sweep away their thrones and leave them strauded wrecks upon England and Our Tariff.

English statesmen and public men appear to us, in some certain respects, to be plunged into a deep lethargy, and to have fallen into a condition of the most complete mental somnolency and oblivion. They seem to have either forgotten or to have sponged out of their minds a large piece of past history. They appear to ignore the fact that many years ago there oc. curred a great revolution in the world, and a great nation sprang into existence, formed out of a people who before were colonies of Great Britain. They seem to think and act as if these United States were still dependent colonies of the British throne, and to forget that we are an independent people, free to make our own laws and to regulate as we please our intercourse with foreign nations. Do we at any time think proper to make any change in our tariff-to lay on or take off any duties, to admit or prohibit any particular importation-these men-arrogant publicists; for we do not confound them with the English people generally; they are not quite so arrogant and stupld-these men immediately raise a violent outcry and assume to be very shamefully and unjustly treated. They talk and reason as if they had to do with colonial, dependent people, who have no right to frame laws which militate, or appear to militate, against British interests. Such assumption and arrogance are really amusing-they are positively ridiculous. They are contrary to rea son, contrary to national amity, and contrary to the practice and habitual policy of the British government in all ages. When England lays prohibitory duties on French wines, does she ask leave of France? Do the French raise an outery that they are shamefully treated, and call upon the British Parliament to modify its laws? No such thing. The English are not so mean as to ask leave of France how to regulate their custom house tariff, nor are the French so ignorant or arrogant as to vituperate the English for taking the liberty of acting as they please in their own affairs. Now, all we ask is the same measure of fairness and simple justice. For the last ten years, or even further

back, the United States have been gradually becoming formidable rivals to England in the career of national industry and productions In many manufactures we even compete with England in the market of the world. We send our cottons to the interior of Africa. to China and to the Indies, and our mer chant ships crowd every sea and ocean in the civilized world. Can the English be so insane as to complain of our progress, and demand imperiously of us such a tariff as will suit them and their commercial policy better than ourselves and our own interests? In sober gentleness and kindness, we would let England know that we shall pursue our own course only smiling at her arrogant reproaches and despising her exacting requirements. We have all the elements required by an inventive, energetic and enterprising people to create wealth unbounded. Our resources in woolcotton, iron, lead, coal, and all the numerous materials of manufacture, excepting French silks, are such as to give us the advantage over England in manufactures. Our forests supply us with all the requirements of a great com mercial navy. In all these things, without a shadow of boasting or vanity, it may be truly said we greatly surpass the English. But, what is more, we have an inventive, ingenious, industrious people, ready to turn all these abundant elements of wealth to good account. What, then, would England have? What does she mean by her complaints against us because of the enactment of our tariff? Would she have us remain idle, in order to give employment to her workingmen rather than to our own? But we will tell England what we would have and what we mean by our tariff. We mean to invite foreign capitalists to bring their capi tal and their workmen over here among us, to work up, as part of ourselves, the rich materials of wealth which lie in abundance around us. We mean to supply the world rather than to depend on the world to supply us We mean to do as England has done-to go ahead. Can she justly complain of this, or of the means we adopt to procure this? Certainly not. We have never complained of the industry and productions and commercial enter prise of England, and therefore let her stop her mouth and cease to complain of our in dustrial and commercial policy.

That is what we will have, and what we nean. Furthermore, we would have England (or rather English statesmen) to be a little more reasonable, and even rational, in their disquisitions upon our laws and policy. She pursues her own interest. We simply claim the right of doing the same thing.

THE CARTEL FOR THE RELEASE OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE PRISONERS .- We are glad to learn that Major General Dix, commissioner on the part of the federal government, and Major General Hill, on the part of the rebels, have agreed upon a cartel for the exchange of the numerous prisoners now in our own hands and in those of the enemy. This arrangement will be brought into operation immediately, so that there will be no more delay or difficulty in the release of our Union soldiers who have so long been languishing in Southern prisons. The new cartel is based upon the principle

of that of the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, by which a system for the proper treatment, release and exchange of all prisoners was clearly specified. That document was signed by General Mason, Commissary General of prisoners on the part of the United States, and Colonel Barclay, general agent for prisoners on the part of Great Britain. Among other things it was stipulated that two carte vessels, of the burthen of five hundred tone to gether, should be constantly kept by each gov. ernment in the service of removing the prisoners of each side, to be released on account or exchanged. Accompanying this arrangement was a sliding scale defining the numbers to be exchanged for a general, a colonel, a captain and other officers of rank. The United States government immediately fitted and despatched two vessels to the West Indies where many American prisoners were confined Two British vessels were in like manner ordered to New York to take away the imprisoned subjects of the English crown. These vessels were known as cartel ships; and the American ves sels were required to bring their released prisoners to Providence, Rhode Island, one of the stations agreed on for the exchange of prisoners This plan was found to operate very success

fully; and we suppose some similar understanding has been come to on this occasion This will be cheering \_ ews to hundreds of fami lies in the loyal States The ose friends have long ont from their homes ; and the humane

action of the federal government, in its efforts for the release of those who have so faithfully served the Union cause, will meet with a hearty response throughout the country, and tend not a little to stir up the ardor of the people to take up arms for its defence. We believe we have about fifteen thousand rebels as prisoners. and the rebels have about twelve thousand Union soldiers confined in Southern prisons.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF

NEW ORLEANS .- We have received from the

Navy Department a copy of the official report

of the capture of forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the city of New Orleans. The caption of the work, which is published in octavo form, introduces the reader to the entire series of brilliant actions which gave to the national arms, on the 24th of April last, possession of the great commercial city of the South-up to the time of attack and capture the most remote from the scene of active hostilities. It contains plans, maps, diagrams and cuts of forts Jackson and St. Philip, of the approaches thereto, of dian, under the management of Mr. Wheatley, has con-tinued to produce the "Colleen Bawn" with much success the rebel rams Louisians and Manassas, and and with a very fair east. It will be performed for four graphic and concise reports of the unparalleled naval engagement which resulted in our complete success and the utter discomfiture of the ebels. The work will be read with great interest, and we hail it as the first instalment of a regular continuation of like reports of the war from headquarters which we hope to see published from time to time. This single work, in itself, is vastly more valuable than whole tomes of the useless rubbish ordered by Congress session after session, and which, costing the country thousands and hundreds of thousands, is never read by the people-Nothing could give the country greater satisfaction than to be assured that the government would immediately issue similar authorized publications for general information; and such an assurance, while due to the people at large, would be the most powerful incentive to individual heroism that could be devisedjust to the country, just to the individual, soldier and seaman. To the present time the HERALD, and, in their lesser spheres of public usefulness, the other newspapers of the free States, have been the only chroniclers of devotion to the country, of sacrifices therefor, and acts of heroism which Grecian or Roman history, in the purest and best times of those republics, only can produce rare examples of. In the work to which we refer will be found the reports of officers commanding, speaking for themselves: their commendations to the department of subordinates in command under them; of the gallant rank and file; with the list of the killed and wounded-this to the latter an honorable record for future reference, for the former a silent but deathless memento to keep alive the gratitude of a free and grateful people. We would recommend the government to at once undertake the publication of all official reports of engagements between the national troops and the rebels, by land and sea, that have up to the present time taken place, and to continue the same until the rebel Hon is finally crushed out, and thus bequeath to posterity a salutary warning towards the repression of treason in the future and an as surance of success to all who stand faithful to the Union, the constitution and the laws. AN IMPORTANT DECISION-THEASURY NOTES A

LEGAL TENDER FOR TAXES .- A decision of considerable importance with regard to the le gality of tendering Treasury notes in payment of taxes was made in Chicago the other day. It appears that a taxpayer offered the County Treasurer \$150 in gold in payment of State taxes, and \$210 in Treasury notes in payment of county taxes. The Treasury notes were refused, and suit entered against the party for the amount. When the case came to be argued it was urged by counsel that, inasmuch as the State of Illinois, by legislative enactment makes it imperative to pay the State tax in gold, Treasury notes were not a legal tender. but that in the matter of county and town taxes no such obstacle existed, and the notes were therefore a legal and proper tender. This point was raised by the State's Attorney, and the court accordingly decided that Treasury notes were a legal tender in payment of county taxes, and dismissed the case.

This decision may be a guide to taxpayers in other States, and it will, of course, impart to Treasury notes so much additional value as safe circulating medium.

GOLD AND BREADSTUFFS-FULL CROPS.-In every quarter of the Northern States the re ports from the grain crops are most cheerful Indeed they are already gathered, and prove most abundant. The corn is not yet harvested; but it gives glorious promise of plenty. With such a resource we cannot be long hampered for want of specie. The crops in Europe, on the other hand, are all short, and they mus have our breadstuffs in large quantities, which will enable us to pay off our indebtedness in this product as well as with many other articles of home raising which we send across the Atlantic

This condition of affairs, together with the very small importations we are taking from Europe, will enable us to keep our gold at home, while at the same time the high premium now upon that precious metal is imparting such a stimulus to mining operations in the Pacific country that the gold crop will soon vie with that of grain in abundance, and before very long gold will become almost a drug in the market. Such are the consoling prospects in the financial vista to counterbalance in a measure our political troubles.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR .- Soon after the war began we summed up the amount subscribed by private individuals in various quarters for the prosecution of the campaign at fifty millions. Since then various societies, churches and individuals have con tributed probably ten millions more-not perhaps, in money, but in shirts, stockings medical stores and wearing apparel of different kinds. Now the war is receiving a new impetus. We are, as it were, starting again. A fresh army of 300,000 men is to be raised; and already private contributions have come in to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and we should not wonder if before long it was swelled to nearly five millions. All these have been free will offerings on the altar of patriotism. It is thus the people respond to the call of country.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY .-- We are glad to learn that government is attending to that most important ingredient in the Commissary Department-vegetables. It is impossible to preserve the health of troops without this antiscorbutic class of food, and we hope that the authorities will not relax their efforts to keep an the supply. They should soud plenty of to- Larst place sunveste.

matoes, onions and potatoes—these three vego tables in particular-to the peninsula at once. They will prove more valuable and more economical than medical stores.

Theatrical and Musical.

The advent of the dog days, and the exodus, such as the in, to the seaside and the country, are not favorable to theatrical representation or the purses of the managers. Hence a good many of our places of amusementare closed up for the present; but those that are in operation are pretty fairly attended. There is not, however, much novelty to comment upon in the bills for the past Last week's performances at Wallack's opened with a benefit to Mr. W. J. Florence, which, in point of attendwhich in paint of atoms, was a great success. Barney Williams and his wife participated, and of course contributed no small share to the excellence of the performance and the pleasure of the audience. On Thursday theatre, and were greeted by an immense house. In response to a hearty call, the General made a brief and patriotic speech from the front of his box. The capital burleque, "Fra Diavolo," remains still en the bills. Mr. Florence continues nightly to provoke mirth in some of his Irish farces. At Niblo's Garden Mr. John Collins, the Irish come

nights more. On to-morrow evening Gen. Meagher and a will be present by invitation, when Mr. Collies is nounced to sing several songs appropriate to the occa-sion. Our readers will not regret to hear that the Rayel troupe, who have just returned from Europe, will make their reappearance at this house on Monday next.

The Winter Garden, now under the management of Mr.

W. H. Fleming, preduced a new candidate for popular
favor on Thursday night last, in the person of Miss
Cecile Rushe, of Philadelphia, who made her appearance
in the difficult role of Bianca, in "The Wife." Miss Rushe is an actrees of considerable pewer. Her style is vigorous and energetic, and her reading correct and chaste.
Her first appearance here was quite successful. With a
little careful study she will doubtless continue to retain
the good opinion formed of her upon her debut. To-night
Miss Fanny Browne takes her benefit, when a new contex-

dian, Mr. Fiske, will appear.

A dramatized version of Ainsworth's nevel of "Jack Sheppard," which is claimed to be entirely new, kept the admirers of that style of drams in the east side of the city perfectly entranced at the New Bowery theatre eek. The piece consequently remains upon the

bills for the present. The Old Bowery, after being redecorated, opens to-night for a new season, with "Ratlin, the Reefer," and two

The forthcoming benefit to Professor Anderson, to retrieve—as far as friendship and generosity can accom-plish it—his recent heavy losses at the Winter Garden will be not only a graceful mark of professional good will, but, in an artistic sense, a treat worthy of public attention. The theatre at which the event will come off is, we believe, not yet de-cided upon, but will be duly announced. The performance will be of a very varied character, including the talent of the Academy of Music, Niblo's Garden, Winter Garden, Laura Keene's, Wallack's theatre, the New Bowery and the minstrel balls. Among the artists whe have kindly tendered their services are Mile. Carlotts.
Patti and Madame Strakosch, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Mr.
W. Wheatley and other eminent performers. The bill will
be one of an extraordinary character. The Acting Committee are Mr. Wm. Stuart, Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. J. Liegard, Mr. W. H. Norton, Mr. Charles Rosenberg, Drs. Jordan and Beck and Mr. C. Parsice. There is no other motive for originating the benefit than that of pure gene-rosity. Professor Anderson has been reduced by his recent season at Winter Garden to circumstances of green necessity, and the benefit, therefore, becomes something

more than a mere complimentary testimonicil.

The amusements at Jones' Wood during the present
week consist of the following:—On Monday, the festival
in sid of St. Gabriel's church; on Tuesday, the closing day of the Schutzen corps exercises, postponed on Thurs day last in consequence of the weather; on Wednesday light excursion and feetival of the Arnon Lodge, No 39, I. O. B. B., for the benefit of the widow and orphan fund; and on Thursday, annual pionic of St. John's

church, &c. Barnum, in addition to his renowned curiosities, in-ciuding the learned seal who shakes hands with the ladies, announces the appearance to-night or Mr. Afres Burnett, a great delineator of character, " whose facing expression is most wonderful," and who is reported to face and cry on the other." This is just such a feet as the face of society exhibits every day; but Mr. Burnet

s not the less wonderful for that.

It is a time-henored tradition that Nero played the fiddle while Rome was burning, a fact which may be taken as evidence either of the inhumanity or of the stoicism of that sovereign. With our sovereigns-the peop despite the fact that these are war times; for the he Henry Wood, experience no diminution in their nightly audiences. The bills at each of these nouses for the recent week are novel, and will no doubt draw quite

FORBION. There is not much to comment on in foreign theatricals.

Arthur Napoleon gave a morning concert, on the 26th ult., at the Hanover Square Rooms, London, assisted by the sisters Marchisle, Madamo Borgoguoni, Milo. Parops, Madame Nita Norrie, Miss Hoywood, Signor Bottini, Br. Waiter Bolton, Mr. Aptommas, M. Gaesler, Signor Coccelli, Signor Zocchini, Herr Pauer, Herr Politizer and M. Paque. Mr. Aptommas gave his sixth and last harp recital, as Collard's Rooms, on the 8th ult. The programme included a tarantelle for two harps, and a fantasia on Irles melodies, the composition of the beneficiare, and some standard works by Alvars, and a variety of vocal muste, contributed by Madame Louian Vining, Madame Bockholtz Falcont, Mile. Georgi, Mile. Mohlhorn, Mrz. Helea Percy, Mr. Swift and Mr. Seymour Smith.

The Navy.

NEW NAVAL BOARD.—Commodores Shubrick, Lavalette, Gregory, McKenn and Breeze have been selected by the Navy Department to examine those entitled to prom under the naval grade act, conferring the ranks of reas Farmony-steamer, Captain McCres commanding-or

rived at the Washington Navy Yard from the Rappahan-nock on the night of the 25th inst. She brought in tow the prize schooner, Sabine, which was taken some days since. She also brought a lot of muskets, with which leserters from that vicinity were armed, all of which are fint locks, and some bear the stamp on the locks, " Vir ginia Manufactory, Richmond, 1816.

Nicholson commanding—arrived at Fortress Monroe from Yorktown on the 22d inst., and was under orders to prosed to sea the same day—to Port Royal—to join Com nodore Dupont's squadron. The Marblehead has been cing excellent service in the York and Pamunkey rivers. and was the last gunboat to leave the White House after the evacuation of that place by our forces. She covered the retiring vessels. The following is a list of her offi-

Reimey.

Acting Mas'ers—George Martin, Brown Allen.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. H. Mulford, Jr.

Engineers—Assistant, acting as Chief, Clark Pisher;

Third Assistants, John B. Carpenter, William S. Nicole,

James Lore

hird Assistants, John B. Carpenter,
ames Long.
Acting Masters' Mates—George Winslow, D. F. Gross,
3. O. Low, Theodore Lahen, Jr.
Captein's Clerk—C. O. Brown.
Signal Officer—Charles Henry Levy, third midshipman.
Assistant Surgeon—B. F. Ridder.

Winsley—48 guns, steam frigate—undergoing repairs

at the Philadelphia station. The following communication has been sent us by one of the crew of this vessel as a

at the Philadelphia station. The following communication has been sent us by one of the crew of this vessel as a suggestion of economy:

This magnificent ship came North for the express purpose of allowing the officers and crew a little recreation on shore from an ardueus blockading service of nearly thirteen months. The Wabash, as the flagship of Commodore Dupout, took a leading and complexeus part in the action at Port Royal, since which period, with the exception of a few weeks cruising off the Florida coasts she has been lying idle and comparatively useless as a vessel-of-war in that harbor. Her great size and dimensions unfit her for active orusing, and the harbor of Port Royal is, in fact, the only port along the Southern coast with water of sufficient depth to afford a safe and secure anchorage. The Wabash has a crew of nearly seven hundred men, well drilled and disciplined, and eager to assist Unele Sam in his great work of crushing the rebellion. These men should be transferred to smaller vessels. Lay the Wabash up for the present. At the Navy Yard at Philadelphia there are six vessels, all of which are of the most efficient character; but, I venture to say, there are not sufficient men on hand to man two of them. Men and money are scorce, and in war times like these our best policy is 16 husband our seant resources, that we may use them te the most profitable advantage. The crew of the Wabash is sufficiently nunerous to supply both the Powhatan and Ironsides with good and efficient men, rips and anxious for a fight, particularly with old Sumter and the rebeit traps in Charleston harbor; and lastly, the expense of keeping this big and useless ship in commission mere than necessary for the expense of a half described traps in the resources of a half described traps in the second of a half described traps in